

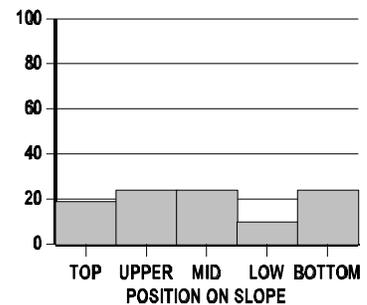
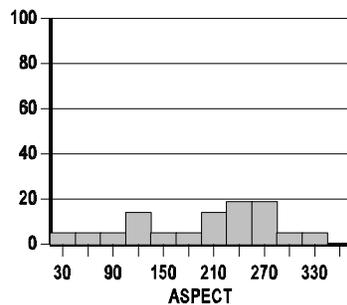
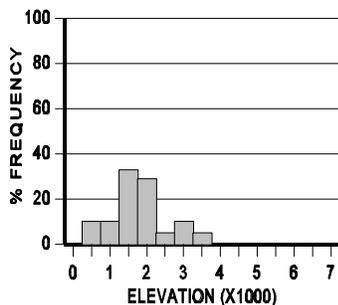
OREGON WHITE OAK-DOUGLAS-FIR/POISON OAK  
*Quercus garryana*-*Pseudotsuga menziesii*/*Rhus diversiloba*  
 QUGA4-PSME/RHDI6 (N=21; BLM=21)



Distribution. This Association is found on the Grants Pass, Butte Falls, and Ashland Resource Areas, Medford District and the Swiftwater Resource Area, Roseburg District, Bureau of Land Management. It may also occur on the Galice and Illinois Valley Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest, all Ranger Districts of the Rogue River National Forest, and the Tiller and North Umpqua Ranger Districts, Umpqua National Forest.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Douglas-fir is present in the overstory and the understory and poison oak is frequent, with an average cover of 18 percent. The average annual temperature is 50 degrees F and the average annual precipitation is 43 inches, wetter than the Oregon White Oak/Hedgehog Dogtail Association.

Soils. Parent materials found in this Association are meta-volcanics, mixed meta-sediments with ultramafics, basalt, sandstone, mixed sediments with ultramafics, and



mixed ultramafics. Surface gravel, rock, and bedrock covers are low, averaging less than 6 percent for each component. Based on four plots sampled, soils are moderately well drained. The surface texture is loam and silt loam, with 0 to 25 percent gravel, 0 to 30 percent cobbles, and 20 to 23 percent clay. The subsurface texture is clay loam, with 0 to 20 percent gravel, 5 to 40 percent cobbles, 0 to 20 percent stones, and 27 to 40 percent clay. The soil moisture regime is probably xeric and the soil temperature regime is probably mesic. Soils classify into the following subgroups: Lithic Haploxeroll, Lithic Xerochrept, and Typic Xerochrept.

Environment. Elevation averages 1810 feet. This Association occurs on all aspects, although it is more common on southerly aspects. Slope averages 25 percent, and ranges from 3 to 65 percent. Oregon White Oak-Douglas-fir/Poison Oak can be found on all slope positions, but is slightly more common on upper to middle-third slope positions.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness averages 23 species, slightly lower than the Oregon White Oak/Hedgehog Dogtail Association. The overstory and understory are both dominated by Oregon white oak with frequent occurrences of Douglas-fir. Poison oak is also frequent. Mountain sweet-root, hedgehog dogtail, and blue wildrye are common. Moss cover averages 5 percent.

Cover for trees greater than 10 feet tall (3 meters) averages 52 percent, while cover for trees less than 10 feet tall averages 3 percent. Cover for shrubs greater than 20 inches tall (50 centimeters) averages 14 percent, while cover for shrubs less than 20 inches tall averages 27 percent. Herb/grass cover averages 27 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				2
Oregon white oak	QUGA4	86	19	
Douglas-fir	PSME	48	13	
Ponderosa pine	PIPO	19	10	
California black oak	QUKE	14	10	
<u>Understory trees</u>				3
Douglas-fir	PSME	95	4	
Oregon white oak	QUGA4	90	20	
Ponderosa pine	PIPO	33	4	
Pacific madrone	ARME	24	12	
California black oak	QUKE	19	10	
Incense-cedar	CADE27	19	2	
<u>Shrubs</u>				3
Poison oak	RHDI6	95	18	
Baldhip rose	ROGY	57	2	
Common snowberry	SYAL	43	1	
<u>Herbs</u>				15
Mountain sweet-root	OSCH	71	1	
Hedgehog dogtail	CYEC	62	7	
Blue wildrye	ELGL	62	4	
Catchweed bedstraw	GAAP2	57	1	
Sierra sanicle	SAGR5	57	1	
Bur-chervil	ANSC8	48	2	